

PARKS CALLS BIGGER STRIKE.

SAYS IRON LEAGUE JOBS MUST STOP EVERYWHERE

THE IRON LEAGUE'S ARBITRATION AGREEMENT IS BROKEN AS TO IRON WORKERS—THOUSANDS OF MEN IN MANY CITIES TO QUIT WORK WHILE PARKS RIDES IN A CAB.

If the plans outlined by Sam Parks at the weekly meeting of the House-Smiths and Bridgesmen's Union last night, are carried out to-day by the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, a strike will be declared this morning in every part of the United States where members of the Iron League are engaged on contracts.

The decision made by the House-Smiths' Union last night at Parks's dictation is by far the most ambitious that the iron workers have ventured upon since they began to fight against the general strike to their officers, the throwing out of employment to-day of thousands of men in almost every city in the United States and the cessation of all work by union men on scores of important contracts.

When Sam Parks was asked last night if he had any reason to believe that the international association's president, Frank Buchanan, would refuse to carry out the plan of the House-Smiths' Union, he said that he believed the general strike would be in the afternoon to carry out national strike, providing the House-Smiths' Union passed a resolution demanding such action.

The decision reached last night does not mean that there is to be a strike on materials manufactured by the firms which the union is endeavoring to bring to terms. These firms are J. M. Cornell & Co., Cooper & Wiegand and Milliken Brothers. They are the principal firms in the Iron League and Parks declared last night that even if he goes to jail he will continue the fight on them until they surrender.

A fight on the materials turned out by these concerns would be an even more serious thing than the strike, which is to be ordered to-day. It would mean that union men would not be allowed to handle any of the output of these foundries. The order on the contractors of the three firms mentioned does not have the desired effect.

Parks said last night that no one but a fool would play all his cards at once and that the materials strike was a little argument that he meant to hold up his sleeve until it became necessary to use it.

The contention of the union is that the iron league, by entering with the employers' association on a contract of arbitration which the employers have been trying to force on the union, has violated the agreement it made with the House-Smiths' Union last April.

The union, or rather Sam Parks, declares that the Iron League must repudiate the plan of arbitration offered by the employers' association, and must come to an agreement with the ironworkers on terms laid down by Parks.

"We're just waking up," said Parks last night. "We have laid back and let the other fellows do the talking. Now we are going to get in the game. To-morrow we strike every job these firms have got in the United States. You'll hear something drop to-morrow. The materials strike will not come now. But it will come when these fellows don't come to terms. This is a fight to the finish, and Sam Parks is not going to lay down."

Parks is absolutely dominated last night's meeting. If there is any opposition to this man, who is now on trial before Recorder Goff and a jury in General Sessions on a charge of extortion, who is already under conviction for assault and against whom indictments are pending, it is not due to show itself openly. When he offered his resolution to the union last night, demanding a general strike all over the country, he was cheered uproariously.

Parks, as usual, came to the meeting last night in a cab.

NIGHT-SHOT MARIQUESE HERE.

Mrs. de Mores, Born New Yorker, Home After 16 Years.

The Marquise de Mores, widow of a famous Frenchman who won fame as a gentleman, hunter and dead shot in the West, and who was murdered in the Sahara while leading an expedition into the interior of Africa, arrived last night at her home at the French Inn at Savoy.

She is accompanied by her father, Louis von Hoffman, the banker, and her son and daughter. The Marquise is a native New Yorker, but she has not been in America for sixteen years. She looked on the architectural marvels of the town as she came up the bay with an interest that was almost foreign.

She handled her long legs like a habitual patron of the opera. According to reports published in the Western newspapers within the last twenty years the Marquise also knows how to handle shooting irons. She was reported to be, in 1885, one of the finest women rifle shots in America.

She doesn't look much older than she did in the days when, in her devotion to her husband, she lived with him in the desert in the French Inn at Savoy. She was accompanied by her father, Louis von Hoffman, the banker, and her son and daughter.

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ONE MILE IN 1:37 2-5.

Dick Welles Breaks the World's Record in a Match With Grand Opera.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Dick Welles, the speed marvel of the West, won the special match race with E. E. Smathers's Grand Opera at Harlem to-day, and in doing so set a new world's record for one mile, his time being 1:37 2-5, which is one-fifth of a second faster than the record made by Alan-a-Dale at Washington Park.

The race did not amount to much as a contest, as Grand Opera was at no time near the son of King Eric-Tea Over, who won in a common carter. It was the universal opinion of turfmen who saw the race that Dick Welles could have run the mile in 1:37 had he been extended.

There was no delay at the post. Grand Opera had about half a length the better of the start, but in three jumps Dick Welles was in front and took the rail at the first turn, opening up a gap of two lengths at the far turn, and maintained this advantage all the way to the stretch turn, where he increased the lead to five lengths. From there home he was eased and passed under the wire two and one-half lengths in front of Grand Opera and only jogging.

After Jockey Knight dismounted from the winner it was discovered that Dick Welles had finished with no bit in his mouth, it having broken squarely in two and dropped out of the colt's mouth. There was nothing for Knight to hold except the lead. The betting on the race was very heavy. Dick Welles opened at even money, but was backed to 9 to 10. The fractional time of the race by quarters is as follows: First, 0:24 1-5; second, 0:48; third, 1:12 3-5; one mile, 1:37 2-5.

The special race drew out an immense crowd, there being fully 10,000 persons on the ground, and they were royally entertained. The track was lightning fast and the weather perfect.

LIVES SAVED BY ROY.

Six People Clung to It After Quitting Sinking Launch.

ODENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 14.—An unusual accident on the Rideau River is reported from Smith's Falls, in which Dr. and Mrs. Robertson, James and John McDowall of Kingston and Messrs. McPartland and Whitley of Toronto almost lost their lives.

They started out in a gasoline launch from Grindstone Island for Smith's Falls. In the winding river near Banks Island the launch, marked by three cedar buoys, struck the middle buoy the wheelman mistook the course and started to run behind the buoy instead of in front of it.

The launch struck a stump and tore a hole in the side. In an instant it began to fill and settle. The occupants had no rowboat in tow, and their situation was terrifying. Fortunately, they were close by the buoy, the boat was run to it, and on it they clung.

The water is about ten feet deep at the place and the buoy sank with their weight until they were in water almost up to their necks. The wind was blowing a gale, and their position was not only unpleasant but unsafe.

Dr. Robertson attempted to swim to the shore, half a mile distant, but was unable to do so. Mr. McPartland accomplished the feat and, getting the assistance of a farmer, the party was rescued in rowboats.

CAPT. H. E. SMITH A SUICIDE.

Husband of the Woman Who Shot Broker Cowan for \$53,000 Shot Himself.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 14.—Capt. Harry E. Smith committed suicide here to-day. He was the husband of Mrs. Blanche Hubbard Smith, who caused the arrest of Broker Joseph Cowan last week in New York on a charge of embezzling \$53,000 which she had given him to invest.

Mrs. Smith was about to sue for divorce, but the death of her husband will save her that trouble. She is a society belle of Houghton, Mich., about three years ago, shortly after her father and mother died, and she became the sole support of the family's estate, amounting to \$30,000.

The young couple travelled extensively. Mrs. Smith took all the bills. Then her husband got into trouble in the army and retired. Domestic troubles followed and the couple separated. Smith continued to live at his wife's expense and, it is said, he spent \$100,000 of her money.

Some time ago she took up her legal residence in Detroit with the view of obtaining a divorce. Smith on several occasions recently wrote her for money, but she did not send it and this is said to have driven him to take his life. His wife is now at Atlantic City.

BEATEN AND ROBBED IN HIS SHOP.

I. B. Seeley, a Manufacturer of Trusses, Was Set Upon and Badly Beaten Yesterday by Two Men Who Came to His Place of Business at 36 East Twenty-third Street and Demanded Money.

Mr. Seeley rents a whole floor in the building and lives in part of his factory. The two men, who are said to have been employed in the building, came to the door of Mr. Seeley's shop about 10 o'clock yesterday morning and told him that they had an opportunity to start in business and that they wanted a little capital. They asked him to advance the money. Seeley refused and the men attacked him.

A boy named John Adams, who was employed as a messenger, who to the help of the police, but he did not raise an outcry, but knocked in a window on the street front and called for help. Then one of the men began to throw stones at Mr. Seeley's car and the other followed him in the building the two fled.

Mr. Seeley was so seriously hurt that it was four days before he could get to a doctor and to summon his son, who lives in Philadelphia. It was said last night that Mr. Seeley was likely to die of his injuries.

The two thugs stole Mr. Seeley's watch and also about \$50 in money. The safe in the office was found open, but it is thought that the men had not time to go through it.

GOT ANTI-PARKS WITNESSES.

Jerome's Men Swoop Down on Ironworkers' Meeting and Get Twenty.

Four of District Attorney Jerome's county detectives, headed by County Detective Borden, descended on the meeting of the House-Smiths' Union last night and served some twenty subpoenas on ironworkers who have been dodging them for months. The men served are all friends of Sam Parks, but they are needed as witnesses against him in his trial.

All of them left town as soon as they heard that the District Attorney wanted them, but they took a chance, attended the meeting and were caught.

FINANCE TALK AT OYSTER BAY.

REPUBLICAN OFFICIALS AND J. G. CARLISLE SEE THE PRESIDENT.

Proposed That Customs Receipts Be Deposited in National Banks—Edward Lauterbach, Littauer's Counsel, One of the Callers on the President.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 14.—The subject of proposed financial legislation, which has engaged the President's attention for two days now, was up for further consideration at Sagamore Hill to-day, when Secretary Shaw, Controller of the Currency, Ridgely, Senator Cullom of Illinois and John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury in President Cleveland's second administration, visited Mr. Roosevelt. Nothing like a formal conference, however, was held.

The President saw each man separately and talked with him about the general propositions, which the sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee is said to have formulated, tentatively, as a result of the sub-committee's study and investigation.

Secretary Shaw came at 10 o'clock in the morning and was with the President only an hour. Mr. Ridgely and Senator Cullom got away on the noon train, and they went away just as Mr. Carlisle came in, late in the afternoon.

None of the guests who were here to discuss financial legislation cared to say much about his talk with the President. Secretary Shaw refused to say anything about the proposed measure, or to talk about the conditions that are prompting the efforts to do it.

One of the visitors, however, who requested that his name should not be used, asserted that at present there is only one proposition that those interested in framing the bill are agreed upon, and that is that the receipts from the customs service be open for deposit in the national banks, the banks depositing Government bonds as security. Everybody with whom the President has conferred on the subject has, this man said, approved of this proposition.

But some immediately interested in the preparation of the measure, the informant said, suggest that other security besides Government bonds be accepted for the deposit of the customs money in the banks, multiple bonds, for instance, that are approved by the Treasury Department.

This suggestion, he declared, is meeting strong opposition, and will not be embodied in the proposed bill.

Senator Cullom was pessimistic about the outlook for financial legislation. He thought that the general Democratic sentiment, such as some change in the currency laws was needed, but he doubted whether, if any radical attempt were made to remedy matters, the result would be a victory or beneficial to the country at large.

"The President," he said, after his return from Sagamore Hill, "is not wedded to any particular plan of currency legislation. He wants something done that will provide in a conservative way as possible for the expansion of the currency more freely than now, when the occasion demands, and for its contraction after the necessity is over. He wants this accomplished by legislation, and not by executive order. He does not want an elaborate currency bill."

Senator Cullom said that he was strongly in favor of having the currency law revised, but he thought that the revision called for in October, instead of in November, as had been at first contemplated.

He thought that the sooner Congress passed the measure making operative the Cuban reciprocity treaty the better it would be for both countries and Cuba. He anticipated considerable opposition to the legislation, he said, but hoped to see it go through soon after the session opened.

The presence of ex-Secretary Carlisle at Sagamore Hill was, it is said, the first step in the President's plan to have a measure framed that will give the country out as well as Republicans and commend itself to popular support rather than party strength.

Guests to-day were Secretary Hitchcock of the Department of the Interior, T. E. Byrnes of Minnesota, who was sergeant-at-arms at the St. Louis National Convention, D. L. Flynn, formerly delegate in Congress from Oklahoma; Bishop Frederick T. Hooper, at one time secretary to the Apostolic Delegation in Washington, and one of the four American Bishops selected by the Catholic Church to go to the Philippines; Edward Lauterbach of New York and J. B. Bishop of the Commercial Advertiser. Secretary Hitchcock, Mr. Byrnes, Senator Cullom and Comptroller Ridgely were the President's guests at luncheon.

Secretary Hitchcock came, he said, to confer with Mr. Roosevelt about the phase of the latter case in which the Department of the Interior is concerned. He refused to say anything about the result of the conference.

Mr. Lauterbach, who is Congressman from Louisiana, was in the city yesterday to have a talk about the army glove contracts, but he said that he came to urge the President to attend the installation of Prof. John H. Elder as president of the College of the City of New York, late in September. Grover Cleveland has already accepted an invitation to be present.

Prof. Elder, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Hooper and Mr. Bishop visited the President to pay their respects.

It came out to-day that considerable opposition has sprung up to the idea of calling the special session earlier than Nov. 9. A good many telegrams have been received at the executive mansion, warning that if the session were called earlier than the date set by the President, the Senators and Representatives would not be able to attend.

Many of the Senators and Representatives say that they want the time in October to devote to their State campaigns, and that it would not be to their advantage to go to Washington at that time. It is, however, practically certain that the session will be called several weeks earlier than was originally intended.

Secretary Shaw departed for Vermont and Secretary Hitchcock for New Hampshire, both via New York.

MORE TIME ON CANAL TREATY.

Plan to Extend Limit for Ratification by Protocol.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—It has been three weeks since any detailed information was received from Bogota to-day for the canal treaty. This information, which was received by William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the New Panama Canal Company, was to the effect that nine material amendments had been offered to the treaty, and that strong opposition was manifested against the convention in the Colombian Senate.

Representative Hepburn of Iowa, chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to-day discussed with Acting Secretary of State Lodge the question of drawing up a protocol extending the time for exchange of ratifications of the canal treaty. The time within which ratifications may be exchanged expires on Sept. 22. There would be no difficulty whatever in extending this time by means of a protocol. The State Department has no fears on that score, but it does hear with regard to the proposition to amend the treaty. That, in the opinion of Department officials, is equivalent to rejecting it.

HERDER WHIPPED TO DEATH.

Brutal Murder in the War Between Cattle-men and Sheepmen.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 14.—The warfare between the cattlemen and sheepmen of Montana culminated to-day in the most brutal murder in the history of the State. Early this morning fourteen masked cattlemen rode into the sheep camp of Joe Sturgeon near Dupuyer, and seizing Jim Howard, a herder, bound him to a tree and whipped him to death.

The other men in the camp were asleep when the raiders arrived. So quietly did they work in capturing Howard that no one was awakened. The gang carried Howard ten miles in the mountains and, like a formal conference, however, was held.

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ROY AND GIRL TWICE WED.

Parents Separated Them the First Time, They Were Now Young.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Willard Steiger of this city has won a bride for the second time through trials and tribulations. In January, 1902, when he was 16 years old and a student at the Syracuse High School, he fell in love with Edna May Conway, aged 15, and was married to her secretly, fearing the objections of parents on account of their young age.

Conways are Catholics and the Steigers Lutherans. It was not long before the marriage was known and the objection was made by their angry parents. Young Steiger was put to work as a clerk in the railroad yards at East Syracuse and told that if he would not leave home and save money he might have the girl when he was old enough.

He buckled in like a boxer and saved every cent he could. Yesterday the couple were married over again with the consent of the parents of each.

BANK CLOSED AT RED BANK.

SHORTAGE, FALSE ENTRIES AND ERASURES ON BOOKS.

Bank Examiner Mason Appointed Receiver of the Navesink National After New Officials Had Failed to Put Money Into Bank and Make It Solvent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Navesink National Bank of Red Bank, N. J., was closed to-night by direction of the Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, after a conference by telephone with National Bank Examiner W. A. Mason, who has been engaged during the past few days in making a special examination of the bank.

The bank examination on July 27 disclosed a discrepancy between the individual and general ledgers of \$10,000, a falsification of the last report of the bank's condition to the Comptroller of the Currency and numerous false entries and erasures on the books. A re-examination was ordered and Examiner Mason, who was sent to the bank, discovered increased shortages and irregularities to such an extent as to render the bank insolvent.

A new president, cashier and board of directors were elected and an effort made by the latter to put sufficient funds into the bank to restore its capital and solvency with the assistance of a correspondent bank. It was thought that this effort would be successful until advice was received at the Comptroller's office to-night to the contrary, coupled with a statement that nothing remained to do but close the bank's doors, as it would be impossible to meet demands to-morrow.

Bank Examiner W. A. Mason has been appointed receiver.

The last report of the condition of the bank, under date of June 9, 1903, which report, it is stated, was falsified, shows the condition on that date to have been as follows:

ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
Loans and discounts, \$345,576.54	Capital stock, \$50,000.00
Overdrafts, 80.00	Surplus and undivided profits, 17,113.78
United States bonds, 13,125.00	Due to depositors, 35,000.00
Real estate, 35,000.00	Due to banks and bankers, 30,726.47
Stocks, securities, etc., 30,726.47	Due from banks and bankers, 31,860.23
Due from banks and bankers, 31,860.23	Cash and cash items, 28,623.07
Total, \$489,914.21	Total, \$489,914.21

RED BANK SURPRISED.

Said There That the Bank Tried to Do Too Large a Business.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 14.—The news that the Navesink National Bank was closed came like a thunderbolt, and depositors thronged about the entrance of the bank. It is thought here that a reorganization of the bank will be effected.

About three weeks ago Capt. James S. Throckmorton resigned as president of the bank, but the announcement was not made until this week, when Capt. Charles B. Parsons was elected to succeed him. Capt. Throckmorton's reasons for resigning were ill health and his wish to rid himself of business cares.

Yesterday the board of directors held another meeting and it was announced that Capt. Parsons had resigned the presidency. Edward E. Roberts, a large depositor, president of the Roberts Safety Water Tube Boiler Company, was elected president.

It was reported that Mr. Mason was making an investigation of the bank's affairs, and, therefore spreading, a number of depositors withdrew their cash. Thinking that there might be a run on the bank, Enoch L. Cowart, the cashier, went to New York, and it was said that he returned with \$100,000 to satisfy the possible demands of the depositors.

It is said that the bank has done a large business, considering the amount of its capital stock and deposits, and that most of the time it had a cash reserve larger than it had on hand to meet borrowers' demands.

Bank Examiner Mason said to-night "I must say that for months past the condition of the Navesink National Bank has been unsatisfactory to the Comptroller of the Currency. Its business has been too much extended and its cash reserve has been much below the required amount fixed by the statute."

Acting under instructions from the Comptroller of the Currency, I came to Red Bank in the capacity of special bank examiner on Monday of this week.

"To make a long story short, the case was really diagnosed, but the remedy was not so easily prescribed. For a while a plan of reorganization and rehabilitation had been suggested, but the directors would not receive my money, the examiner said that he was not prepared to answer."

The Navesink bank was organized twelve years ago. Early this year a savings department was added. The directors are James S. Throckmorton, Enoch L. Cowart, Edward E. Roberts, Charles B. Parsons, Thomas Davis, Jr., and Daniel Frost.

SHOW ON THE YACHT RACES.

The Revenue Cutters to Be in Shape for Real Service.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 14.—Secretary Shaw, on his visit here to-day, talked about his order curtailing the supply of tickets for witnessing the international yacht races from the revenue cutters.

"The cutters," he said, "are sent out to patrol the coast and to be on hand in case of an emergency. Heretofore they have gone out loaded down to the gunwales. They were in no shape to patrol properly and were in still worse shape to render assistance if any accidents had occurred."

"How on earth could a crew man a boat to save drowning persons when the decks were so crowded that the men could scarcely squeeze through?"

"It is very pleasant to give tickets out for things like that, just as you would hand out a glass of water, and I am mighty sorry to have to cut down the number of guests, but the boats are sent out to protect the course and to save life if necessary, and I intend to see that they are in proper shape to do it."

"Secretary Cortelyou, with whom I consulted about the matter, was of the opinion that it was better to have a smaller number of revenue cutters, and to have the rest do what they are sent down to do, as it should be done."

The Secretary said that he wasn't so enthusiastic about the yacht races as some people supposed. The flotilla of pleasure yachts, he said, was pretty enough, but personally he wouldn't give a ginger snap to see the race.

WHITE MAN AND NEGRO LYNCHED.

Both Hanged on the Same Tree for an Assault on a Widow.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 14.—Information was received here to-day of the lynching last night of a white man and negro on the same limb for an assault upon a white woman. On last Saturday night a white man named Thompson and a negro named King Wrightman knocked at the door of Mrs. Mathis, a widow, living at Hartford, a village near Albany. When she opened the door the men seized her and dragged her into the yard.